

# Adult/Adolescent AIDS Cases and Rate per 100,000, by Size of Place of Residence\* and Region, Reported in 1999, United States<sup>#</sup>

| <u>Region</u> | Metropolitan area >500,000 |             | Metropolitan area 50,000 - 500,000 |             | Nonmetropolitan area |             |
|---------------|----------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|
|               | <u>Number</u>              | <u>Rate</u> | <u>Number</u>                      | <u>Rate</u> | <u>Number</u>        | <u>Rate</u> |
| Northeast     | 12,671                     | 38          | 807                                | 17          | 411                  | 9           |
| North Central | 3,408                      | 12          | 510                                | 5           | 376                  | 3           |
| South         | 13,375                     | 32          | 2,792                              | 17          | 2,187                | 11          |
| West          | 7,071                      | 21          | 485                                | 7           | 295                  | 5           |

\*Based on reported residence at AIDS diagnosis

<sup>#</sup>Cases from Puerto Rico, US Virgin Islands and territories are not included

## **Adult/Adolescent AIDS Cases and Rate per 100,000 Population, by Size of Place of Residence and Region, Reported in 1999, United States**

In each region of the United States, the majority of persons reported with AIDS are from large metropolitan areas, followed by smaller metropolitan areas, and the fewest from nonmetropolitan areas. The South has the largest proportion of cases reported from nonmetropolitan areas, and the highest rate in those places. Although the large metropolitan areas have the most AIDS cases, the smaller metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, especially in the South, also share a significant burden of the AIDS epidemic. These places may face different challenges than the larger areas to provide adequate care and services to the affected populations.